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electric locomotive; section views of the automobile; a vacuum cleaning system; an aeroplane; Zeppelin airships; Gatun Upper Locks, Panama Canal; and the electric generators at Niagara Falls.

E. E. GLENN

GARY, INDIANA

Chemistry and Its Relations to Daily Life. By LOUIS KAHLENBERG and EDWIN B. HART. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. 375; 109 figures.

This book is intended for a text for students of agriculture and home economics in secondary schools. The authors have as their aim "to make the subject-matter thoroughly practical in character and to present it in an interesting and simple way." Of the whole work, 320 pages are devoted to the text proper; 55 pages of directions for 152 practical laboratory experiments and a list of apparatus and chemicals necessary for the course follow the text proper.

The first eleven chapters follow along the lines usually recognized by the elementary treatises on chemistry. But 7 pages of fundamental considerations introduce the student to the study of water and its purification. Especial emphasis to the industrial aspects of the science leaves little time and space to principles. No attention is given to the elementary theories. It is evidently the purpose of the authors to give facts instead of principles. No attempt is made to explain the conditions under which chemical reactions take place. However, formulas and equations are numerous throughout the book. This is especially true of the chapter on carbon, where many rational formulas of complex organic compounds are introduced. The empirical method of the presentation of an enormous number of facts which makes for memory rather than inductive development (upon which greater structures can be built) furnishes the chief ground for criticism of this volume.

The second part of the book deals with such applied subjects as: Rubber; Paints, Oils, and Varnishes; The Soil; Fertilizers; Plant Food; Animal Food; Human Food; Milk; Farm and Orchard Pests. The last 9 chapters were written primarily for the student of agriculture. This portion of the text represents the result of excellent discrimination and judgment in the choice of facts that are sure to be of great value to the boy and girl on the farm. If the student can master the necessary fundamentals of the science through the first part, this book should find its place as a text in the high schools of the country and of the smaller towns. For college preparatory courses it will be a valuable reference book. As a whole there is too much for one year's work.

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